第２講　英語長文演習②

次の英文を読んで，問に答えなさい。

Something very big happened in the last decade. The world went from connected to (ア) hyperconnected in a way that is impacting every job, industry and school, but was largely disguised by post-9/11 and the Great Recession. In 2004, Facebook, Twitter, cloud computing, 4G wireless, ultra-high-speed bandwidth, big data, Skype, system-on-a-chip (SOC) circuits, iPhones, iPods, iPads and cellphone apps didn't exist, or were in their infancy.

Today, (イ) not only do all these things exist, but, in combination, they've taken us from connected to hyperconnected. Now, notes (ウ) Craig Mundie, one of Microsoft's top technologists, not just elites, but virtually everyone everywhere has, or will have soon, access to a handheld computer / cellphone, which can be activated by voice or touch, connected via the cloud to infinite applications and storage, so they can work, invent, entertain, collaborate and learn for less money than ever before.

When the world gets this hyperconnected, adds Mundie, the [　エ　] at which every job and industry changes also goes into hypermode. "In the old days," he said, "it was assumed that your education would last your whole lifetime. That is no longer true." Because of the way every industry is now being transformed by cheap, fast, connected computing power, the skill required for every decent job is rising as is the necessity of lifelong learning. Mundie added that more and more things you know and tools you use become out of date faster. This is (オ) exacerbating our unemployment problem.

● 強制倒置

・[　　　　　　　　　] が文頭 ⇒ 後ろを [　　　　　　　　　] にする

・代表例 ⇒ [　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　]

・**Only** after an operation will she be able to stand up again.
手術を受けてようやく彼女は再び立てるようになるだろう。

NOTE

In their terrific book, (カ) *Race Against the Machine*, Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology note that for the last two centuries it happened that productivity, average income and employment all moved together nicely. "So most economists have had this feeling that if you just boost productivity, the pie grows, and, in the long run, everything else takes care of itself," explained Brynjolfsson in an interview. "But it's entirely possible for the pie to get bigger and some people to get a smaller slice." Indeed, when (キ) the digital revolution gets so cheap, fast, connected and ubiquitous you see this in three ways, Brynjolfsson added: those with more education start to earn much more than those without it, those with the capital to buy and operate machines earn much more than those who can just offer their labor, and those with superstar skills, who can reach global markets, earn much more than those with just slightly less talent.

Put it all together, he added, and you can understand why we have record productivity, wealth and innovation, yet average incomes are falling, inequality is rising and high unemployment remains persistent.

NOTE

(ク)How to adapt? It will require more individual initiative. We know that it will be vital to have more of the "right" education than less, that you will need to develop skills that are complementary to technology rather than ones that can be easily replaced by it. We also know that we need everyone to be innovating new products and services to employ the people who are being liberated from routine work by automation and software. The winners won't just be those with more IQ (intelligence quotient). It will also be those with more PQ (passion quotient) and CQ (curiosity quotient) to utilize all the new digital tools to not just find a job, but to invent one or reinvent one, and to not just learn but to relearn for a lifetime.

[It's P.Q. and C.Q. as Much as I.Q. by Thomas L. Friedman, The New York Times, JAN. 29, 2013 © 2023 The New York Times]

問１ 下線部（ア）hyperconnected の例として最も適切なものを次の a ～ e の中から一つ選びなさい。

a. telephone marketing　b. interview　c. Internet chatting

d. television　e. airmail letter

問２ 下線部（イ）を日本語に訳しなさい。

問３ 下線部（ウ）Craig Mundie によれば，現在の社会においてこれまでより活動の場が広がる可能性があるのはだれか，次の a ～ e の中から最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

a. elite technologists　b. application programmers

c. ordinary people　d. property owners　e. small businesses

問４ 空欄［ エ ］に最も適切なものを次の a ～ e の中から一つ選びなさい。

a. amount　b. speed　c. quality　d. skill　e. content

問５ 下線部（オ）exacerbating の意味に最も近いものを次の a ～ e の中から一つ選びなさい。

a. recalling　b. solving　c. illuminating　d. worsening　e. explaining

問 6 下線部（カ）*Race Against the Machine* によれば，これまでの 200 年は何が富を増やす要因だったと考えられているか。次の a ～ e の中から最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

a. public sentiment　b. productivity　c. income
d. employment　e. government policy

問 7 下線部（キ）the digital revolution がもたらす社会の特徴として当てはまらないものはどれか。次の a ～ e の中から最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

a. dictatorial　b. quick　c. linked　d. inexpensive　e. prevalent

問 8 筆者は現在の社会をどのようにとらえているか。次の a ～ e の中から最も適切なものを一つ選びなさい。

a. productive and wealthy　b. unchanged and persistent
c. hyperconnected and fair　d. slow but innovative
e. creative but unequal

問 9 下線部（ク）How to adapt? の例として，最も適切なものを次の a ～ e の中から一つ選びなさい。

a. Get rid of outdated technologies.　b. Be worth as much as a robot.
c. Keep learning and innovating.　d. Find a lifelong calling.
e. Have more IQ than CQ.

問 10　本文の内容に合うものを次の a ～ g の中から二つ選びなさい。

a. The attacks on 9/11 and the Great Recession changed the world from connected to hyperconnected.

b. According to Craig Mundie, people today will probably have to keep looking for better jobs till the final days of their lives.

c. Those who live in the hyperconnected society tend to prefer smaller slices of pie, even though they have a big appetite.

d. Brynjolfsson considers education, money and skills to be three important keys for survival in this hyperconnected world.

e. Routine jobs should be performed using technology rather than labor in order to have more free time.

f. The author of this article thinks PQ and CQ are as important as IQ to succeed in this complicated society.

g. All the new technologies such as cellphones and cloud computing will be used for people to find a stable job.

第２講　解答

＜解答＞

問１　c　　問２　全訳の下線部を参照。

問３　c　　問４　b　　問５　d　　問６　b　　問７　a

問８　e　　問９　c　　問10　d, f

＜全訳＞

　とても大きなことがここ十年で起きた。世界は，全ての仕事，産業や学校に影響を与える方法で，接続時代から超接続時代へと移行したが，9.11 以降の世界的金融不況で，大部分が隠されていた。2004 年には，フェイスブック，ツイッター，クラウドコンピューティング，4G ワイヤレス通信，超高速ブロードバンド，ビッグデータ，スカイプ，システムオンチップ回路，iPhone，iPod，iPad，そして携帯電話アプリは存在しなかったか，あるいは黎明期にあった。

　今日，これら全てのことが存在するだけではなく，組み合わさって，私たちは接続時代から超接続時代へと移行している。現在，クレイグ・マンディというマイクロソフトのトップ技術者の一人は，エリートだけではなく，あらゆる場所のほぼ全員が，携帯できるコンピューターや携帯電話を利用できるか，もしくは，まもなく利用できるようになることに注目している。そしてそれは，音声や触れることで動かすことができ，無限のアプリやストレージにクラウド経由で接続できるので，以前よりもお金をかけずに，仕事や発明，娯楽，共同作業や学習ができるのだ。

　世界がこの超接続時代になると，全ての仕事や産業が変化するスピードも同様にハイパーモードになると，マンディは付け加える。「その昔，教育は一生涯続くものだと思われていた。それはもはや真実とは言えない。」全ての産業が，安く，速く，ネット接続されたコンピューターの影響で現在変わりつつあるせいで，全てのきちんとした仕事に要求される技術レベルが，生涯学習の必要性と同様に，上昇している。マンディは，ますます多くの既知のことや現在使用している道具が時代遅れになる速度が速まると付け加えた。これが，失業問題を悪化させているのだ。

　マサチューセッツ工科大のエリック・ブリニョルフソンとアンドリュー・マカフィーは，名著『機械との競争』の中で，ここ二世紀の間，生産性，平均収入と雇用が，偶然全て一緒によい方向に動いていたことに注目する。「そこで，ほとんどの経済学者が，生産性を高めさえすれば，全体が成長し，長期的には，他の全てが自ずとうまくいく

のだという感覚を抱いてきた。」と，会見でブリニョルフソンが説明した。「しかし，全体がより大きくなっても，手にできる分け前が小さくなる人がいるということも，十分にありうる。」実際に，デジタル革命が，とても安く速くネット接続して，どこにでもあるとき，この状況を三つの方法で目にすると，ブリニョルフソンは付け加えた。つまり，より教育を受けた人は，そうでない人よりずっと多くのお金を稼ぐようになり，機械を購入し操作する資金のある人は，労働力を提供することしかできない人よりずっと多くを稼ぐようになり，グローバル市場に参入する超 A 級の技術をもつ人は，ほんのちょっと才能が足りない人よりもずっと多くを稼ぐようになるのだ。

全てをまとめると，私たちが記録的な生産性，富，イノベーションを起こしているのに，なぜ平均収入が減り続けて，不平等は拡大して，高い失業率が続くのかを理解できると，彼は付け加えた。

どう適応すべきか。それにはもっと多くの個人の独創力が必要となるだろう。私たちは，「適切な」教育をより多く受けることがとても重要だろうということ，科学技術で容易に置き換えられる技術よりもむしろ，科学技術をのばす必要があるだろうということを知っている。私たちはまた, 自動化やソフトウェアによってルーティンワークから解放されつつある人々を雇用するためには，全ての人が新しい商品やサービスのイノベーションをもたらす必要があることも知っている。勝者になるのは，より高い IQ（知能指数）を備えた人だけにはとどまらないだろう。それはまた，仕事を見つけるだけではなくて，仕事を作り出したり，刷新したりする，また単に学ぶだけではなく，生涯にわたって学び直すために全ての新しいデジタルツールを利用することのできる，より高い PQ（情熱指数）や CQ（好奇心指数）を備えた人であるだろう。

第２講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	impact	影響を与える
2	disguise	隠す
3	recession	不況
4	in one’s infancy	初期の
5	in combination	組み合わさって
6	note	注目する
7	virtually	ほぼ
8	have access to	利用できる
9	activate	活性化する
10	via	～経由で
11	infinite	無限の
12	collaborate	協働する
13	assume	思い込む
14	transform	変形させる
15	decent	きちんとした
16	out of date	すたれた，時代遅れの
17	exacerbate	悪化させる
18	terrific	素晴らしい
19	It happens that ～ .	偶然～
20	pie	合計，全体
21	in the long run	結局は，長期的には
22	ubiquitous	遍在（へんざい）する，どこにでもある
23	capital	資金
24	operate	操作する
25	slightly	わずかに
26	persistent	存続する，持続する
27	adapt	適応する
28	initiative	独創力
29	vital	とても重要な
30	complementary	相補的な
31	replace	置き換える
32	liberate	解放する
33	automation	自動化
34	utilize	利用する

第２講 音読用白文 ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

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